

STREAM INVENTORY REPORT

“Middle Fork Caspar Creek”

INTRODUCTION

A stream inventory was conducted on August 16, 2006 on an unnamed tributary to Caspar Creek commonly known as and hereinafter referred to as Middle Fork Caspar Creek. The survey began at the confluence with Caspar Creek and extended upstream 0.48 miles.

The objective of the habitat inventory was to document the habitat available to anadromous salmonids in Middle Fork Caspar Creek.

The objective of this report is to document the current habitat conditions and recommend options for the potential enhancement of habitat for coho salmon, and steelhead trout. Recommendations for habitat improvement activities are based upon target habitat values suitable for salmonids in California's north coast streams.

WATERSHED OVERVIEW

Middle Fork Caspar Creek is a tributary to Caspar Creek, which drains to the Pacific Ocean, located in Mendocino County, California (Map 1). Middle Fork Caspar Creek's legal description at the confluence with Caspar Creek is T17N R17W S10. Its location is 39.3536 degrees north latitude and 123.7350 degrees west longitude, LLID number 1237338393537. Middle Fork Caspar Creek is an intermittent stream according to the USGS Mathison Peak 7.5 minute quadrangle. Middle Fork Caspar Creek drains a watershed of approximately 0.7 square miles. Elevations range from about 220 feet at the mouth of the creek to 900 feet in the headwater areas. Redwood and Douglas fir forest dominates the watershed. The watershed is located within Jackson Demonstration State Forest and is managed for timber production. Vehicle access exists via Highway 1.

METHODS

The habitat inventory conducted in Middle Fork Caspar Creek follows the methodology presented in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al, 1998). The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) Fisheries Technicians that conducted the inventory were trained in standardized habitat inventory methods by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG). This inventory was conducted by a two-person team.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

The inventory uses a method that samples approximately 10% of the habitat units within the survey reach. All habitat units included in the survey are classified according to habitat type and their lengths are measured. All pool units are measured for maximum depth, depth of pool tail crest (measured in the thalweg), dominant substrate composing the pool tail crest, and embeddedness. Habitat unit types encountered for the first time are measured for all the

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parameters and characteristics on the field form. Additionally, from the ten habitat units on each field form page, one is randomly selected for complete measurement.

HABITAT INVENTORY COMPONENTS

A standardized habitat inventory form has been developed for use in California stream surveys and can be found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. This form was used in Middle Fork Caspar Creek to record measurements and observations. There are eleven components to the inventory form.

1. Flow:

Flow is measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) near the bottom of the stream survey reach using a Marsh-McBirney Model 2000 flow meter.

2. Channel Type:

Channel typing is conducted according to the classification system developed and revised by David Rosgen (1994). This methodology is described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Channel typing is conducted simultaneously with habitat typing and follows a standard form to record measurements and observations. There are five measured parameters used to determine channel type: 1) water slope gradient, 2) entrenchment, 3) width/depth ratio, 4) substrate composition, and 5) sinuosity. Channel characteristics are measured using a clinometer, hand level, hip chain, tape measure, and a stadia rod.

3. Temperatures:

Both water and air temperatures are measured and recorded at every tenth habitat unit. The time of the measurement is also recorded. Both temperatures are taken in degrees Fahrenheit at the middle of the habitat unit and within one foot of the water surface.

4. Habitat Type:

Habitat typing uses the 24 habitat classification types defined by McCain and others (1990). Habitat units are numbered sequentially and assigned a type identification number selected from a standard list of 24 habitat types. Dewatered units are labeled "dry". Middle Fork Caspar Creek habitat typing used standard basin level measurement criteria. These parameters require that the minimum length of a described habitat unit must be equal to or greater than the stream's mean wetted width. All measurements are in feet to the nearest tenth. Habitat characteristics are measured using a clinometer, hip chain, and stadia rod.

5. Embeddedness:

The depth of embeddedness of the cobbles in pool tail-out areas is measured by the percent of the cobble that is surrounded or buried by fine sediment. In Middle Fork Caspar Creek, embeddedness was ocularly estimated. The values were recorded using the following ranges: 0

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- 25% (value 1), 26 - 50% (value 2), 51 - 75% (value 3) and 76 - 100% (value 4). Additionally, a value of 5 was assigned to tail-outs deemed unsuited for spawning due to inappropriate substrate like bedrock, log sills, boulders or other considerations.

6. Shelter Rating:

Instream shelter is composed of those elements within a stream channel that provide juvenile salmonids protection from predation, reduce water velocities so fish can rest and conserve energy, and allow separation of territorial units to reduce density related competition for prey. The shelter rating is calculated for each fully-described habitat unit by multiplying shelter value and percent cover. Using an overhead view, a quantitative estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered is made. All cover is then classified according to a list of nine cover types. In Middle Fork Caspar Creek, a standard qualitative shelter value of 0 (none), 1 (low), 2 (medium), or 3 (high) was assigned according to the complexity of the cover. Thus, shelter ratings can range from 0-300 and are expressed as mean values by habitat types within a stream.

7. Substrate Composition:

Substrate composition ranges from silt/clay sized particles to boulders and bedrock elements. In all fully-described habitat units, dominant and sub-dominant substrate elements were ocularly estimated using a list of seven size classes and recorded as a one and two, respectively. In addition, the dominant substrate composing the pool tail-outs is recorded for each pool.

8. Canopy:

Stream canopy density was estimated using modified handheld spherical densimeters as described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Canopy density relates to the amount of stream shaded from the sun. In Middle Fork Caspar Creek, an estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered by canopy was made from the center of approximately every third unit in addition to every fully-described unit, giving an approximate 30% sub-sample. In addition, the area of canopy was estimated ocularly into percentages of coniferous or hardwood trees.

9. Bank Composition and Vegetation:

Bank composition elements range from bedrock to bare soil. However, the stream banks are usually covered with grass, brush, or trees. These factors influence the ability of stream banks to withstand winter flows. In Middle Fork Caspar Creek, the dominant composition type and the dominant vegetation type of both the right and left banks for each fully-described unit were selected from the habitat inventory form. Additionally, the percent of each bank covered by vegetation (including downed trees, logs, and rootwads) was estimated and recorded.

10. Large Woody Debris Count:

Large woody debris (LWD) is an important component of fish habitat and an element in channel forming processes. In each habitat unit all pieces of LWD partially or entirely below the elevation of bankfull discharge are counted and recorded. The minimum size to be considered is

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twelve inches in diameter and six feet in length. The LWD count is presented by reach and is expressed as an average per 100 feet.

11. Average Bankfull Width:

Bankfull width can vary greatly in the course of a channel type stream reach. This is especially true in very long reaches. Bankfull width can be a factor in habitat components like canopy density, water temperature, and pool depths. Frequent measurements taken at riffle crests (velocity crossovers) are needed to accurately describe reach widths. At the first appropriate velocity crossover that occurs after the beginning of a new stream survey page (ten habitat units), bankfull width is measured and recorded in the appropriate header block of the page. These widths are presented as an average for the channel type reach.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from the habitat inventory form are entered into Stream Habitat 2.0.19, a Visual Basic data entry program developed by Karen Wilson, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Game. This program processes and summarizes the data, and produces the following ten tables:

- Riffle, Flatwater, and Pool Habitat Types
- Habitat Types and Measured Parameters
- Pool Types
- Maximum Residual Pool Depths by Habitat Types
- Mean Percent Cover by Habitat Type
- Dominant Substrates by Habitat Type
- Mean Percent Vegetative Cover for Entire Stream
- Fish Habitat Inventory Data Summary by Stream Reach (Table 8)
- Mean Percent Dominant Substrate / Dominant Vegetation Type for Entire Stream
- Mean Percent Shelter Cover Types for Entire Stream

Graphics are produced from the tables using Microsoft Excel. Graphics developed for Middle Fork Caspar Creek include:

- Riffle, Flatwater, Pool Habitat Types by Percent Occurrence
- Riffle, Flatwater, Pool Habitat Types by Total Length
- Total Habitat Types by Percent Occurrence
- Pool Types by Percent Occurrence
- Maximum Residual Depth in Pools
- Percent Embeddedness
- Mean Percent Cover Types in Pools
- Substrate Composition in Pool Tail-outs
- Mean Percent Canopy
- Dominant Bank Composition by Composition Type
- Dominant Bank Vegetation by Vegetation Type

HABITAT INVENTORY RESULTS

* ALL TABLES AND GRAPHS ARE LOCATED AT THE END OF THE REPORT *

The habitat inventory of August 16, 2006, was conducted by C. Hines and D. Wright (PSMFC). The total length of the stream surveyed was 2,542 feet.

Stream flow was measured near the bottom of the survey reach with a Marsh-McBirney Model 2000 flowmeter at 0.05 cfs on August 16, 2006.

Middle Fork Caspar Creek is an F4 channel type for the entire 2,525 feet of the stream surveyed (Reach 1). F4 channel types are entrenched meandering riffle/pool channels on low gradients with high width/depth ratios and gravel-dominant substrates.

Water temperatures taken during the survey period ranged from 54 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 61 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. Based on frequency of occurrence there were 40% flatwater units, 36% pool units, and 18% riffle units (Graph 1). Based on total length of Level II habitat types there were 75% flatwater units, 13% pool units, and 10% riffle units (Graph 2).

Nine Level IV habitat types were identified (Table 2). The most frequent habitat types by percent occurrence were step run units, 36%; low gradient riffle units, 18%; mid-channel pool units, 18%; and lateral scour pool - log enhanced units, 10% (Graph 3). Based on percent total length, step run units made up 73%, low gradient riffle units 10%, and mid-channel pool units 7%.

A total of 18 pools were identified (Table 3). Main channel pools were the most frequently encountered at 50% (Graph 4), and comprised 49% of the total length of all pools (Table 3).

Table 4 is a summary of maximum residual pool depths by pool habitat types. Pool quality for salmonids increases with depth. Three of the 18 pools (17%) had a residual depth of two feet or greater (Graph 5).

The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 18 pool tail-outs measured, 2 had a value of 1 (11.1%); 7 had a value of 2 (38.9%); 8 had a value of 3 (44.4%); 1 had a value of 4 (5.6%) (Graph 6). On this scale, a value of 1 indicates the best spawning conditions and a value of 4 the worst. Additionally, a value of 5 was assigned to tail-outs deemed unsuited for spawning due to inappropriate substrate such as bedrock, log sills, boulders, or other considerations.

A shelter rating was calculated for each habitat unit and expressed as a mean value for each habitat type within the survey using a scale of 0-300. Riffle habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 25, flatwater habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 35, and pool habitats had a mean shelter rating of 82 (Table 1). Of the pool types, the scour pools had the highest mean shelter rating at 107. Main channel pools had a mean shelter rating of 57 (Table 3).

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Table 5 summarizes mean percent cover by habitat type. Large woody debris is the dominant cover type in Middle Fork Caspar Creek. Graph 7 describes the pool cover in Middle Fork Caspar Creek. Large woody debris is the dominant pool cover type followed by boulders.

Table 6 summarizes the dominant substrate by habitat type. Graph 8 depicts the dominant substrate observed in pool tail-outs. Gravel was the dominant substrate observed in 72% of the pool tail-outs. Small cobble was the next most frequently observed dominant substrate type and occurred in 22% of the pool tail-outs.

The mean percent canopy density for the surveyed length of Middle Fork Caspar Creek was 92%. Eight percent of the canopy was open. Of the canopy present, the mean percentages of hardwood and coniferous trees were 9% and 91%, respectively. Graph 9 describes the mean percent canopy in Middle Fork Caspar Creek.

For the stream reach surveyed, the mean percent right bank vegetated was 96%. The mean percent left bank vegetated was 96%. The dominant elements composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of 98% sand/silt/clay and 2% bedrock (Graph 10). Coniferous trees were the dominant vegetation type observed in 92% of the units surveyed. Additionally, 6% of the units surveyed had hardwood trees as the dominant vegetation type, and 2% had brush as the dominant vegetation type (Graph 11).

DISCUSSION

Middle Fork Caspar Creek is an F4 channel type for 2,525 feet of the stream surveyed. The suitability of F4 channel types for fish habitat improvement structures is as follows: F4 channel types are good for bank-placed boulders and fair for plunge weirs, single and opposing wing-deflectors, channel constrictors, and log cover.

The water temperatures recorded on the survey day of August 16, 2006, ranged from 55 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 61 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit. To make any conclusions, temperatures would need to be monitored throughout the warm summer months, and more extensive biological sampling would need to be conducted.

Flatwater habitat types comprised 75% of the total length of this survey, riffles 10%, pools 13%, and dry 2%. Three of the 18 (17%) pools had a maximum residual depth greater than 2 feet. In general, pool enhancement projects are considered when primary pools comprise less than 40% of the length of total stream habitat. In first and second order streams, a primary pool is defined to have a maximum residual depth of at least two feet, occupy at least half the width of the low flow channel, and be as long as the low flow channel width. Installing large wood structures that will increase or deepen pool habitat is recommended.

Nine of the 18 pool tail-outs measured had embeddedness ratings of 1 or 2. Nine of the pool tail-outs had embeddedness ratings of 3 or 4. Cobble embeddedness measured to be 25% or less, a rating of 1, is considered to indicate good quality spawning substrate for salmon and steelhead. Sediment sources in Middle Fork Caspar Creek should be mapped and rated according to their potential sediment yields, and control measures should be taken.

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Seventeen of the 18 pool tail-outs measured had gravel or small cobble as the dominant substrate. This is generally considered good for spawning salmonids.

The mean shelter rating for pools was 82. The shelter rating in the flatwater habitats was 35. A pool shelter rating of approximately 100 is desirable. The amount of cover that now exists is being provided primarily by large woody debris in Middle Fork Caspar Creek. Large woody debris is the dominant cover type in pools followed by boulders. Log and root wad cover structures in the pool and flatwater habitats would enhance both summer and winter salmonid habitat. Log cover structure provides rearing fry with protection from predation, rest from water velocity, and also divides territorial units to reduce density related competition.

The mean percent canopy density for the stream was 92%. In general, revegetation projects are considered when canopy density is less than 80%.

The percentage of right and left bank covered with vegetation was 96% and 96%, respectively. In areas of stream bank erosion or where bank vegetation is sparse, planting endemic species of coniferous and hardwood trees, in conjunction with bank stabilization, is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Middle Fork Caspar Creek should be managed as an anadromous, natural production stream.
- 2) The limited water temperature data available suggest that maximum temperatures are within the acceptable range for juvenile salmonids. To establish more complete and meaningful temperature regime information, 24-hour monitoring during the July and August temperature extreme period should be performed for 3 to 5 years.
- 3) Increase woody cover in the pools and flatwater habitat units. Most of the existing cover in the pools is from large woody debris. Adding high quality complexity with woody cover in the pools is desirable.
- 4) Active and potential sediment sources related to the road system need to be identified, mapped, and treated according to their potential for sediment yield to the stream and its tributaries.

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COMMENTS AND LANDMARKS

The following landmarks and possible problem sites were noted. All distances are approximate and taken from the beginning of the survey reach.

Position (ft)	Habitat Unit #	Comments:
0	0001.00	Start of survey 17' from the confluence with Caspar Creek.
82	0002.00	Log debris accumulation (LDA) #01 contains six pieces of large woody debris (LWD) and measures 4' high x 20' wide x 10' long. Water does not flow through and there are no visible gaps. The LDA is retaining gravel measuring 12' wide x 25' long x 3' deep. Fish are present above the LDA.
577	0014.00	LDA #02 contains five pieces of LWD and measures 3' high x 15' wide x 25' long. Water flows through and there are visible gaps. The LDA is retaining gravel measuring 3' wide x 15' long x 25' deep. Fish are present above the LDA.
671	0017.00	Several coho young-of-the-year were observed in this unit.
1977	0041.00	Tributary #01 enters on the left bank. It contributes approximately 30% to the flow of Middle Fork Caspar Creek. The water temperature downstream of the tributary is 55 degrees Fahrenheit, the water temperature of the tributary is 54 degrees Fahrenheit, and the water temperature upstream of the confluence is 54 degrees Fahrenheit. The slope of the tributary is 20%, making it inaccessible to fish.
2352	0050.00	LDA #03 contains seven pieces of LWD and measures 8' high x 20' wide x 21' long. Water flows through and there are no visible gaps. Retained sediment ranges from sand to gravel and measures 15' wide x 20' long x 3' deep. It is a possible barrier to juvenile and adult salmonids.
2525	0050.00	End of survey due to a 15' cascade.

REFERENCES

Flosi, G., Downie, S., Hopelain, J., Bird, M., Coey, R., and Collins, B. 1998. *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

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LEVEL III and LEVEL IV HABITAT TYPES

RIFFLE

Low Gradient Riffle	(LGR)	[1.1]	{ 1 }
High Gradient Riffle	(HGR)	[1.2]	{ 2 }

CASCADE

Cascade	(CAS)	[2.1]	{ 3 }
Bedrock Sheet	(BRS)	[2.2]	{24}

FLATWATER

Pocket Water	(POW)	[3.1]	{21}
Glide	(GLD)	[3.2]	{14}
Run	(RUN)	[3.3]	{15}
Step Run	(SRN)	[3.4]	{16}
Edgewater	(EDW)	[3.5]	{18}

MAIN CHANNEL POOLS

Trench Pool	(TRP)	[4.1]	{ 8 }
Mid-Channel Pool	(MCP)	[4.2]	{17}
Channel Confluence Pool	(CCP)	[4.3]	{19}
Step Pool	(STP)	[4.4]	{23}

SCOUR POOLS

Corner Pool	(CRP)	[5.1]	{22}
Lateral Scour Pool - Log Enhanced	(LSL)	[5.2]	{10}
Lateral Scour Pool - Root Wad Enhanced	(LSR)	[5.3]	{11}
Lateral Scour Pool - Bedrock Formed	(LSBk)	[5.4]	{12}
Lateral Scour Pool - Boulder Formed	(LSBo)	[5.5]	{20}
Plunge Pool	(PLP)	[5.6]	{ 9 }

BACKWATER POOLS

Secondary Channel Pool	(SCP)	[6.1]	{ 4 }
Backwater Pool - Boulder Formed	(BPB)	[6.2]	{ 5 }
Backwater Pool - Root Wad Formed	(BPR)	[6.3]	{ 6 }
Backwater Pool - Log Formed	(BPL)	[6.4]	{ 7 }
Dammed Pool	(DPL)	[6.5]	{13}

ADDITIONAL UNIT DESIGNATIONS

Dry	(DRY)	[7.0]	
Culvert	(CUL)	[8.0]	
Not Surveyed	(NS)	[9.0]	
Not Surveyed due to a marsh	(MAR)	[9.1]	

Table 1 - Summary of Riffle, Flatwater, and Pool Habitat Types

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537 Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR17WS10 Latitude: 39:21:13.0N Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Depth (ft.)	Mean Max Depth (ft.)	Mean Area (sq.ft.)	Estimated Total Area (sq.ft.)	Mean Volume (cu.ft.)	Estimated Total Volume (cu.ft.)	Mean Residual Pool Vol (cu.ft.)	Mean Shelter Rating
3	0	DRY	6.0	13	39	1.5									
20	3	FLATWATER	40.0	95	1892	74.9	4.0	0.4	0.7	254	5083	91	1826		35
18	18	POOL	36.0	19	341	13.5	7.3	0.8	1.5	136	2442	129	2315	105	82
9	2	RIFFLE	18.0	28	253	10.0	3.5	0.2	0.3	52	470	8	76		25
Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured				Total Length (ft.)					Total Area (sq.ft.)			Total Volume (cu.ft.)		
50	23				2525					7995			4217		

Table 2 - Summary of Habitat Types and Measured Parameters

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Depth (ft.)	Max Depth (ft.)	Mean Area (sq.ft.)	Estimated Total Area (sq.ft.)	Mean Volume (cu.ft.)	Estimated Total Volume (cu.ft.)	Mean Residual Pool Vol (cu.ft.)	Mean Shelter Rating	Mean Canopy (%)
9	2	LGR	18.0	28	253	10.0	4	0.2	0.3	52	470	8	76		25	89
2	1	RUN	4.0	28	55	2.2	3	0.4	0.6	59	119	24	48		40	91
18	2	SRN	36.0	102	1837	72.8	4	0.4	0.8	352	6328	125	2251		33	93
9	9	MCP	18.0	19	168	6.7	8	0.9	2.5	150	1351	162	1455	138	57	90
5	5	LSL	10.0	16	79	3.1	6	0.8	1.6	81	406	73	365	61	132	94
2	2	LSR	4.0	30	60	2.4	8	0.5	1.2	220	441	164	328	107	78	99
1	1	LSBk	2.0	14	14	0.6	8	0.7	1.3	112	112	101	101	78	60	91
1	1	LSBo	2.0	20	20	0.8	7	0.4	1	133	133	67	67	53	90	95
3	0	DRY	6.0	13	39	1.5										84

Total Units
50

Total Units Fully Measured
23

Total Length (ft.)
2525

Total Area (sq.ft.)
9358

Total Volume (cu.ft.)
4689

Table 3 - Summary of Pool Types

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Residual Depth (ft.)	Mean Area (sq.ft.)	Estimated Total Area (sq.ft.)	Mean Residual Pool Vol (cu.ft.)	Estimated Total Resid.Vol. (cu.ft.)	Mean Shelter Rating
9	9	MAIN	50	19	168	49	8.0	0.9	150	1351	138	1238	57
9	9	SCOUR	50	19	173	51	6.6	0.7	121	1091	73	654	107

Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured	Total Length (ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total Volume (cu.ft.)
18	18	341	2442	1891

Table 4 - Summary of Maximum Residual Pool Depths By Pool Habitat Types

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	< 1 Foot Maximum Residual Depth	< 1 Foot Percent Occurrence	1 < 2 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	1 < 2 Feet Percent Occurrence	2 < 3 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	2 < 3 Feet Percent Occurrence	3 < 4 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	3 < 4 Feet Percent Occurrence	>= 4 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	>= 4 Feet Percent Occurrence
9	MCP	50	1	11	5	56	3	33	0	0	0	0
5	LSL	28	1	20	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	LSR	11	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	LSBk	6	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	LSBo	6	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Units	Total < 1 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total < 1 Foot % Occurrence	Total 1< 2 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 1< 2 Foot % Occurrence	Total 2< 3 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 2< 3 Foot % Occurrence	Total 3< 4 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 3< 4 Foot % Occurrence	Total >= 4 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total >= 4 Foot % Occurrence
18	3	17	12	67	3	17	0	0	0	0

Mean Maximum Residual Pool Depth (ft.): 1.5

Table 5 - Summary of Mean Percent Cover By Habitat Type

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Dry Units: 3

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Mean % Undercut Banks	Mean % SWD	Mean % LWD	Mean % Root Mass	Mean % Terr. Vegetation	Mean % Aquatic Vegetation	Mean % White Water	Mean % Boulders	Mean % Bedrock Ledges
9	2	LGR	0	0	40	0	30	0	0	30	0
9	2	TOTAL RIFFLE	0	0	40	0	30	0	0	30	0
2	1	RUN	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	40	0
18	2	SRN	0	55	5	0	5	0	0	35	0
20	3	TOTAL FLAT	0	47	3	0	13	0	0	37	0
9	9	MCP	10	18	31	9	0	0	0	29	3
5	5	LSL	8	22	60	6	0	0	0	4	0
2	2	LSR	0	5	30	40	0	0	0	25	0
1	1	LSBk	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
1	1	LSBo	0	30	20	0	0	0	0	50	0
18	18	TOTAL POOL	7	20	37	11	0	0	0	23	3
50	23	TOTAL	6	23	32	9	3	0	0	25	3

Table 6 - Summary of Dominant Substrates By Habitat Type

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Dry Units: 3

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	% Total Silt/Clay Dominant	% Total Sand Dominant	% Total Gravel Dominant	% Total Small Cobble Dominant	% Total Large Cobble Dominant	% Total Boulder Dominant	% Total Bedrock Dominant
9	2	LGR	0	0	50	0	50	0	0
2	1	RUN	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
18	2	SRN	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
9	9	MCP	0	0	78	11	0	11	0
5	5	LSL	0	20	60	20	0	0	0
2	2	LSR	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
1	1	LSBk	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
1	1	LSBo	0	0	100	0	0	0	0

Table 7 - Summary of Mean Percent Canopy for Entire Stream

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Mean Percent Canopy	Mean Percent Conifer	Mean Percent Hardwood	Mean Percent Open Units	Mean Right Bank % Cover	Mean Left Bank % Cover
92	91	9	0	96	96

Note: Mean percent conifer and hardwood for the entire reach are means of canopy components from units with canopy values greater than zero.

Open units represent habitat units with zero canopy cover.

Table 8 - Fish Habitat Inventory Data Summary

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek LLID: 1237338393537 Drainage: Big River
 Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006 Survey Length (ft.): 2525 Main Channel (ft.): 2525 Side Channel (ft.): 0
 Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR17WS10 Latitude: 39:21:13.0N Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Summary of Fish Habitat Elements By Stream Reach

STREAM REACH: 1

Channel Type: F4	Canopy Density (%): 91.6	Pools by Stream Length (%): 13.5
Reach Length (ft.): 2525	Coniferous Component (%): 90.6	Pool Frequency (%): 36.0
Riffle/Flatwater Mean Width (ft.): 3.8	Hardwood Component (%): 9.4	Residual Pool Depth (%):
BFW:	Dominant Bank Vegetation: Coniferous Trees	< 2 Feet Deep: 83
Range (ft.): 9 to 11	Vegetative Cover (%): 96.0	2 to 2.9 Feet Deep: 17
Mean (ft.): 11	Dominant Shelter: Large Woody Debris	3 to 3.9 Feet Deep: 0
Std. Dev.: 1	Dominant Bank Substrate Type: Sand/Silt/Clay	>= 4 Feet Deep: 0
Base Flow (cfs.): 0.1	Occurrence of LWD (%): 31	Mean Max Residual Pool Depth (ft.): 1.5
Water (F): 55 - 55 Air (F): 61 - 63	LWD per 100 ft.:	Mean Pool Shelter Rating: 82
Dry Channel (ft): 39	Riffles: 1	
	Pools: 7	
	Flat: 2	
Pool Tail Substrate (%): Silt/Clay: 0 Sand: 0 Gravel: 72 Sm Cobble: 22 Lg Cobble: 0 Boulder: 6 Bedrock: 0		
Embeddedness Values (%): 1. 11.1 2. 38.9 3. 44.4 4. 5.6 5. 0.0		

Table 9 - Mean Percentage of Dominant Substrate and Vegetation

Stream Name: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

Mean Percentage of Dominant Stream Bank Substrate

Dominant Class of Substrate	Number of Units Right Bank	Number of Units Left Bank	Total Mean Percent (%)
Bedrock	0	1	2.0
Boulder	0	0	0.0
Cobble / Gravel	0	0	0.0
Sand / Silt / Clay	25	24	98.0

Mean Percentage of Dominant Stream Bank Vegetation

Dominant Class of Vegetation	Number of Units Right Bank	Number of Units Left Bank	Total Mean Percent (%)
Grass	0	0	0.0
Brush	0	1	2.0
Hardwood Trees	2	1	6.0
Coniferous Trees	23	23	92.0
No Vegetation	0	0	0.0

Total Stream Cobble Embeddedness Values: 2

Table 10 - Mean Percent of Shelter Cover Types For Entire Stream

StreamName: MF Caspar Creek

LLID: 1237338393537

Drainage: Big River

Survey Dates: 8/16/2006 to 8/16/2006

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK

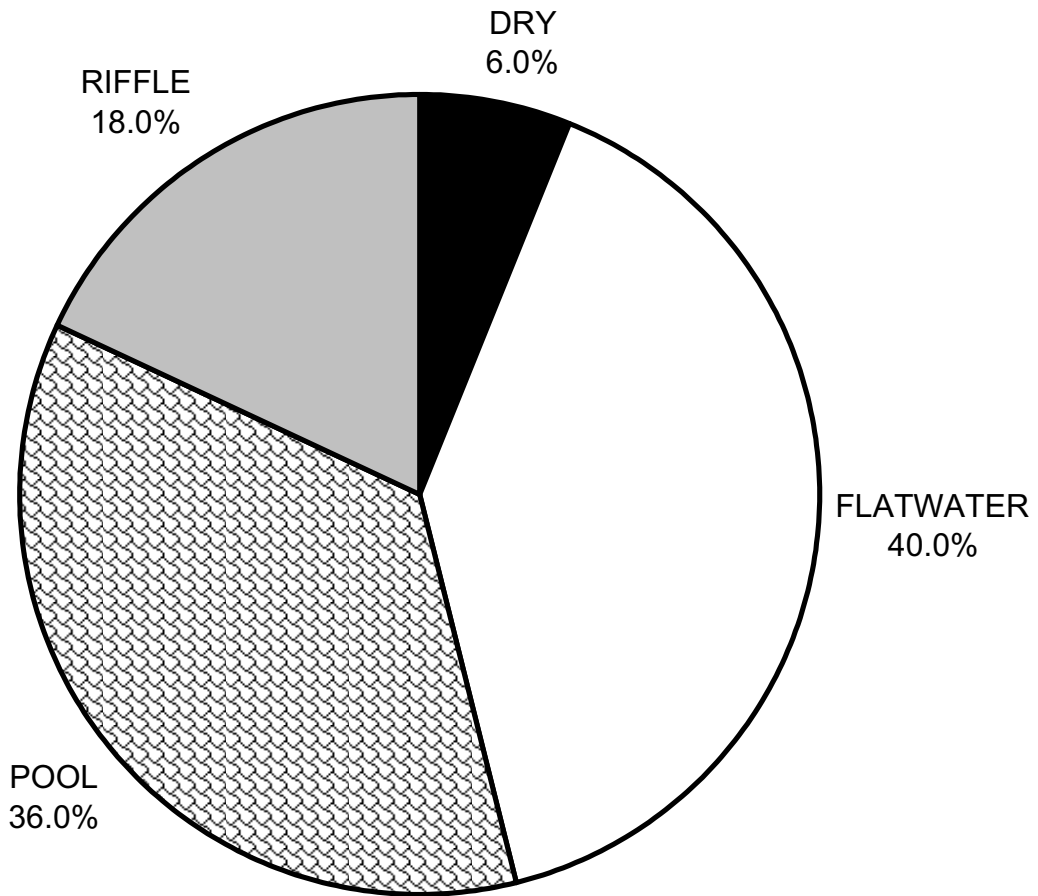
Legal Description: T17NR17WS10

Latitude: 39:21:13.0N

Longitude: 123:44:02.0W

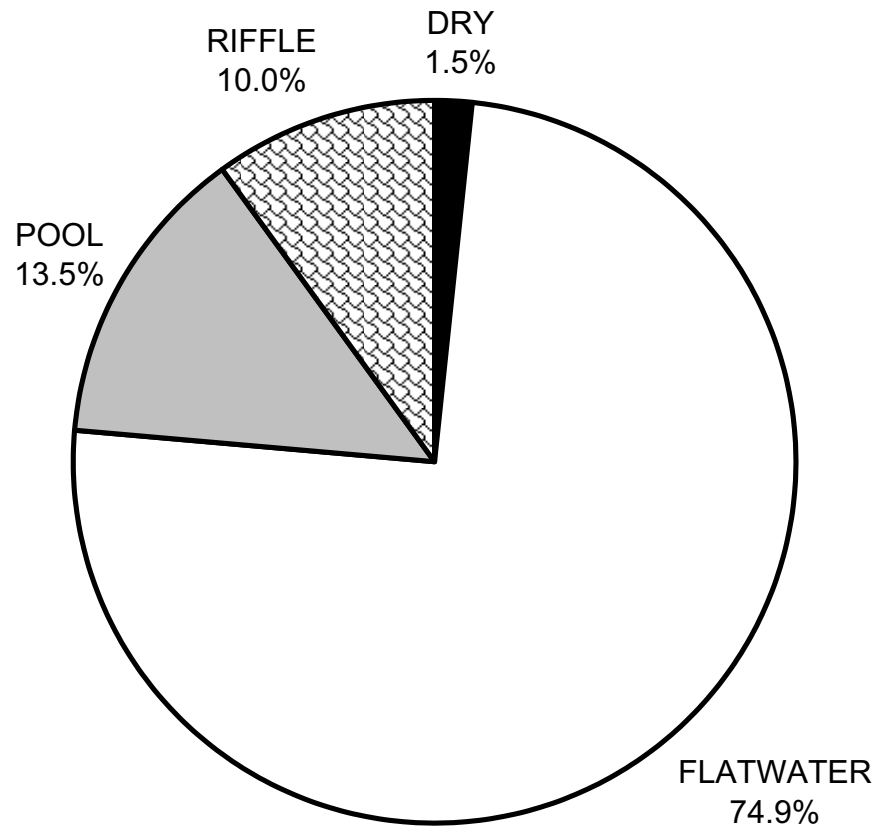
	Riffles	Flatwater	Pools
UNDERCUT BANKS (%)	0	0	7
SMALL WOODY DEBRIS (%)	0	47	20
LARGE WOODY DEBRIS (%)	40	3	37
ROOT MASS (%)	0	0	11
TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION (%)	30	13	0
AQUATIC VEGETATION (%)	0	0	0
WHITEWATER (%)	0	0	0
BOULDERS (%)	30	37	23
BEDROCK LEDGES (%)	0	0	3

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



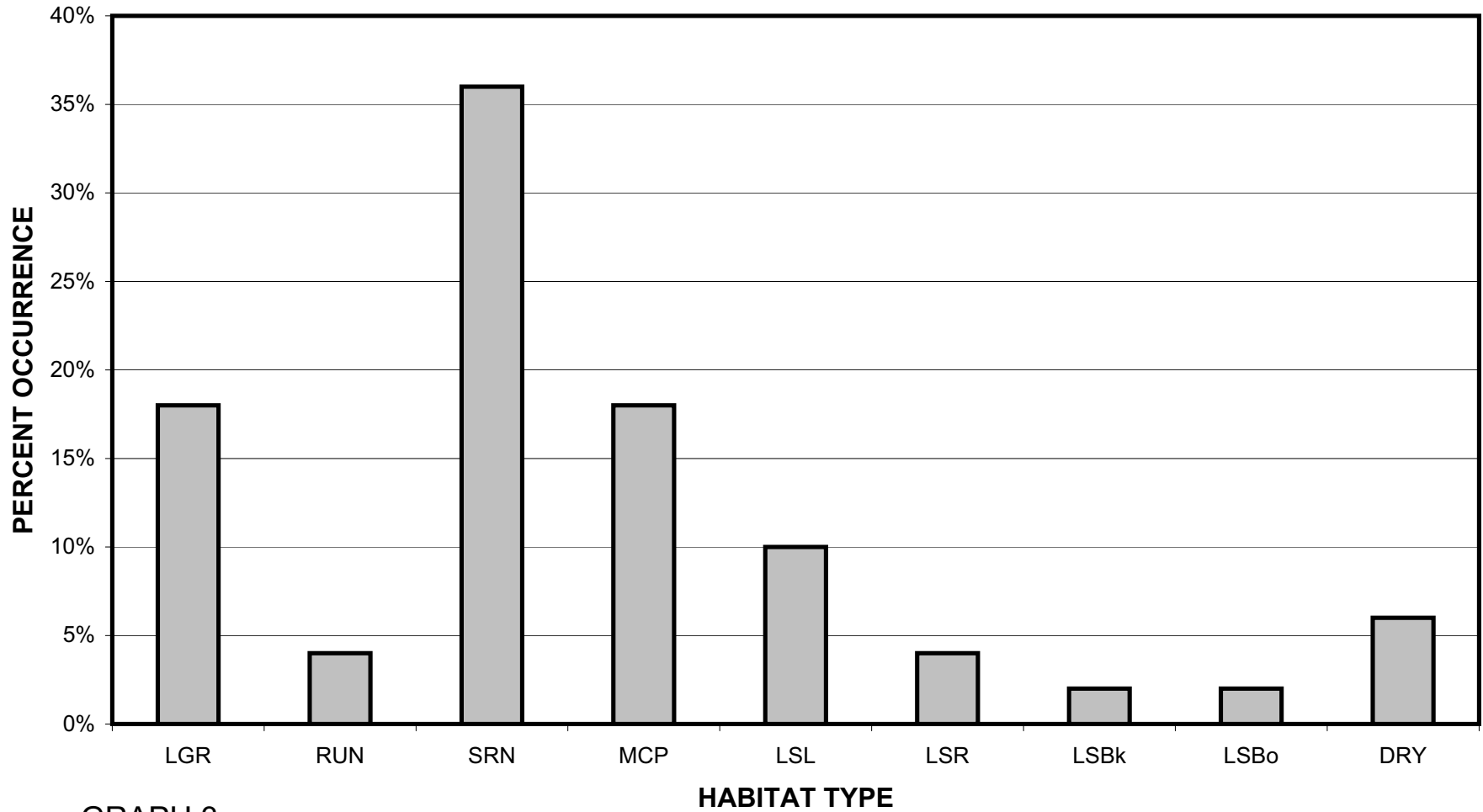
GRAPH 1

**MF CASPAR CREEK 2006
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH**



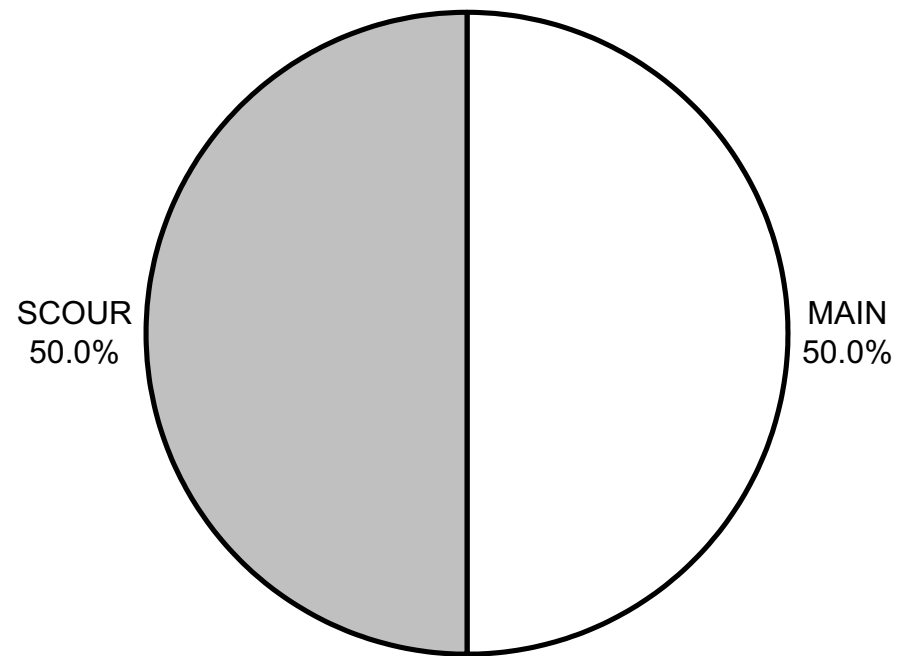
GRAPH 2

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



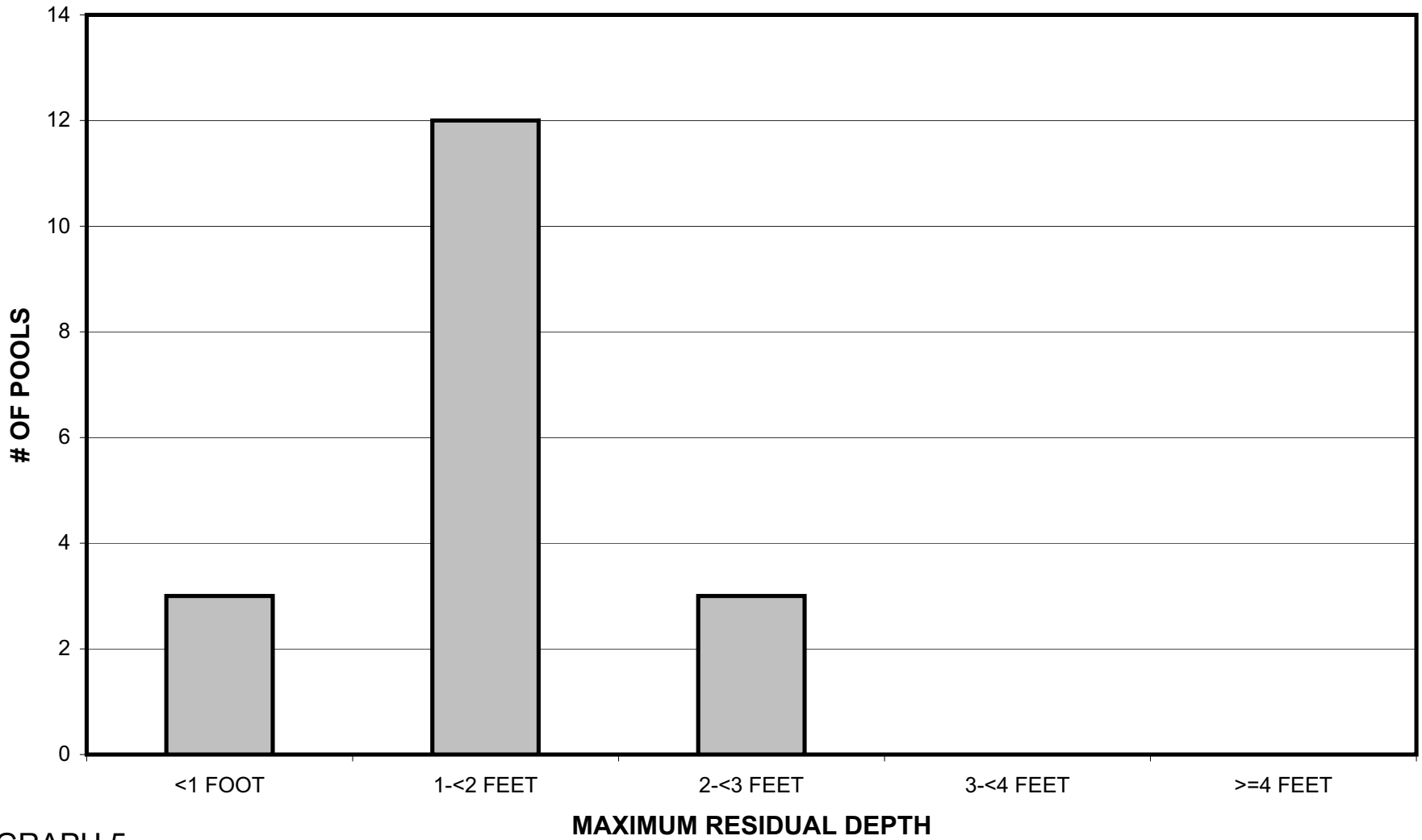
GRAPH 3

**MF CASPAR CREEK 2006
POOL TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE**



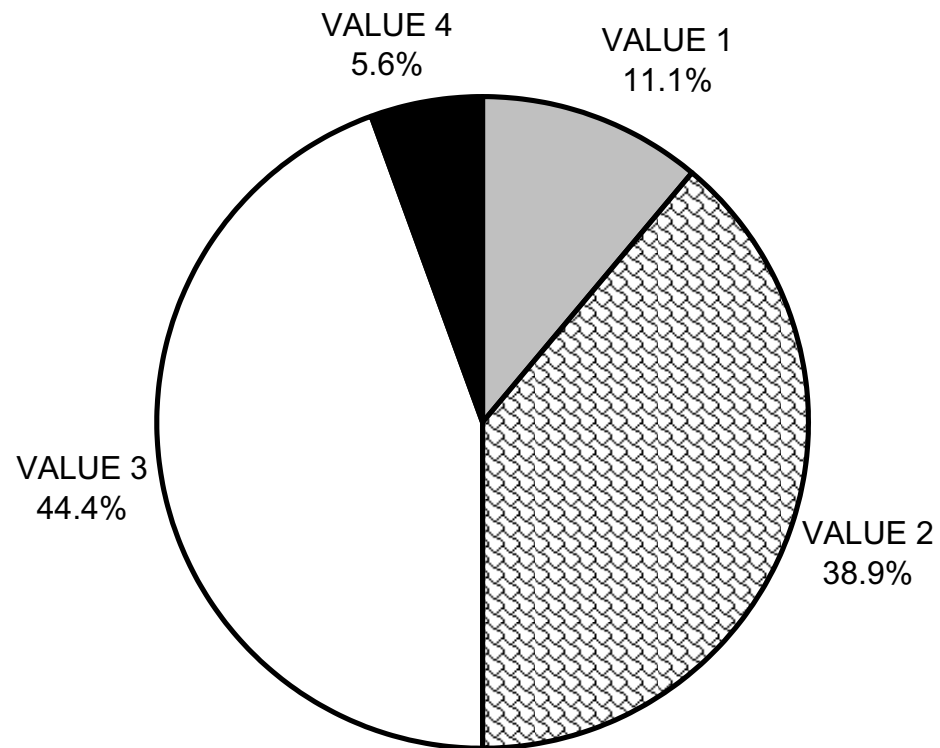
GRAPH 4

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 MAXIMUM DEPTH IN POOLS



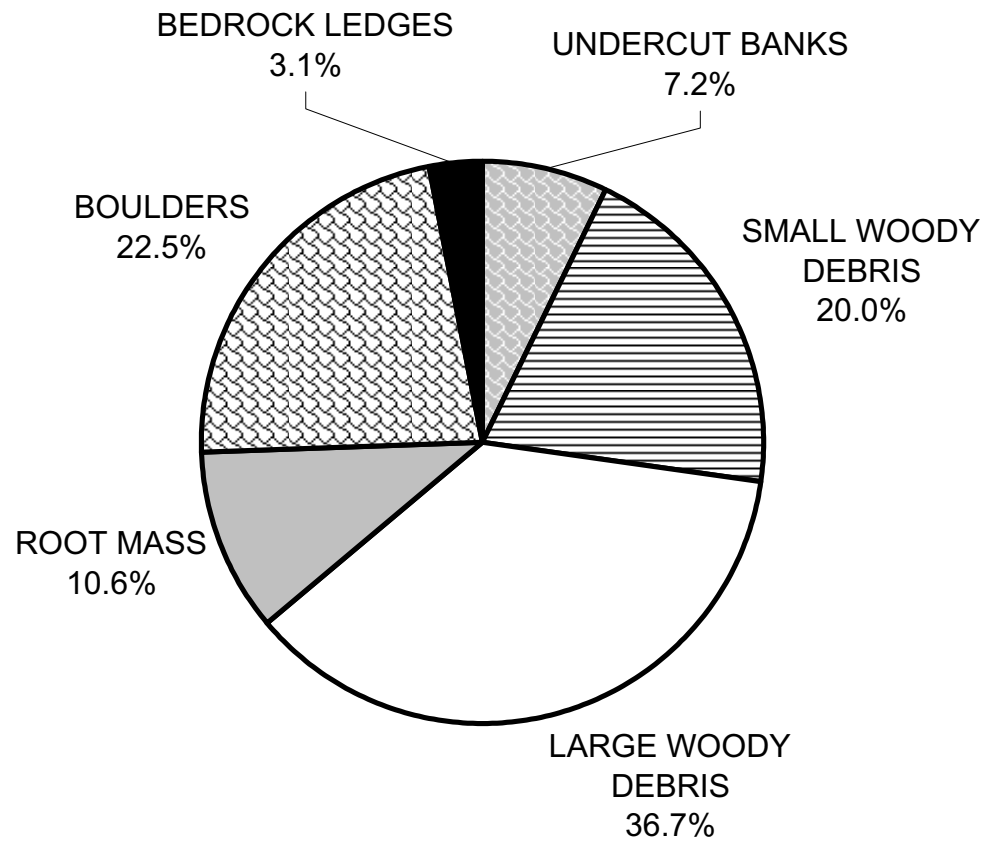
GRAPH 5

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 PERCENT EMBEDDEDNESS



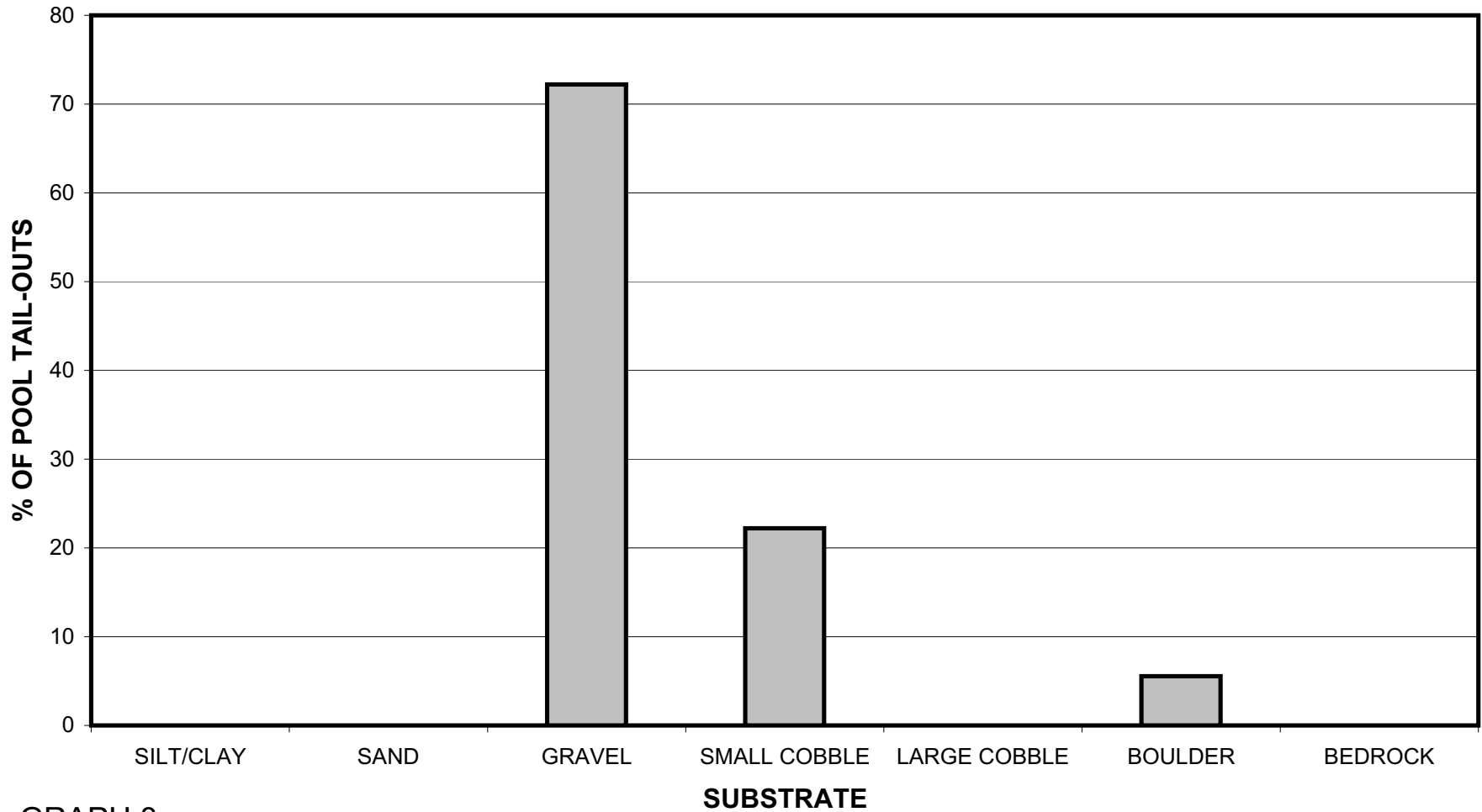
GRAPH 6

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 MEAN PERCENT COVER TYPES IN POOLS



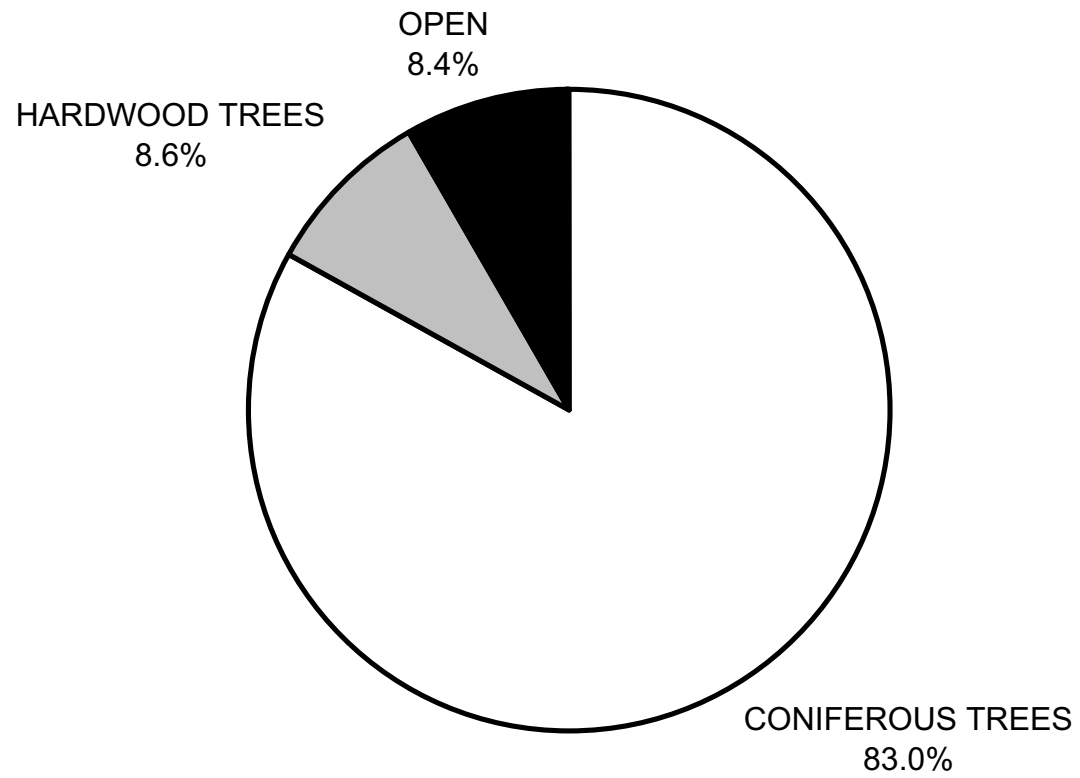
GRAPH 7

MF CASPAR CREEK 2006 SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION IN POOL TAIL-OUTS



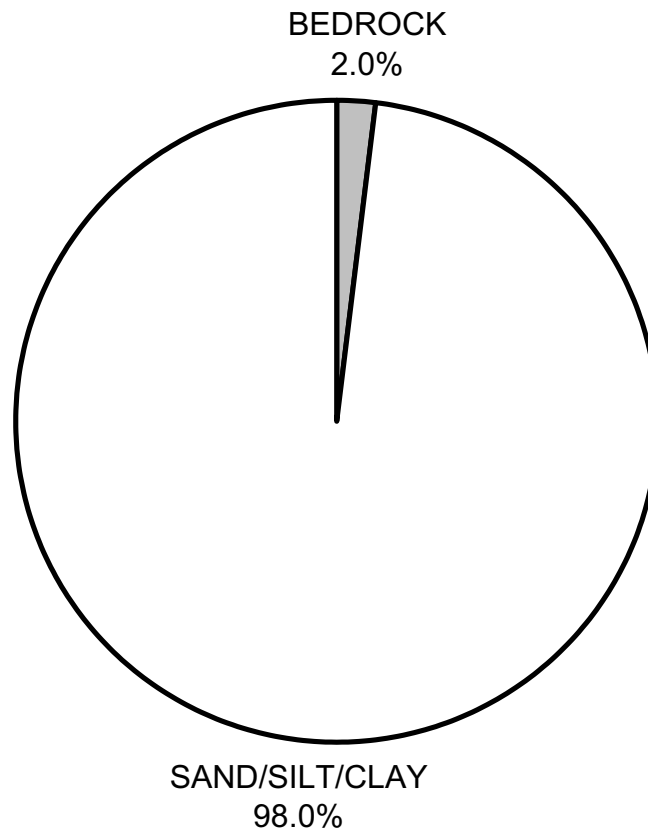
GRAPH 8

**MF CASPAR CREEK 2006
MEAN PERCENT CANOPY**



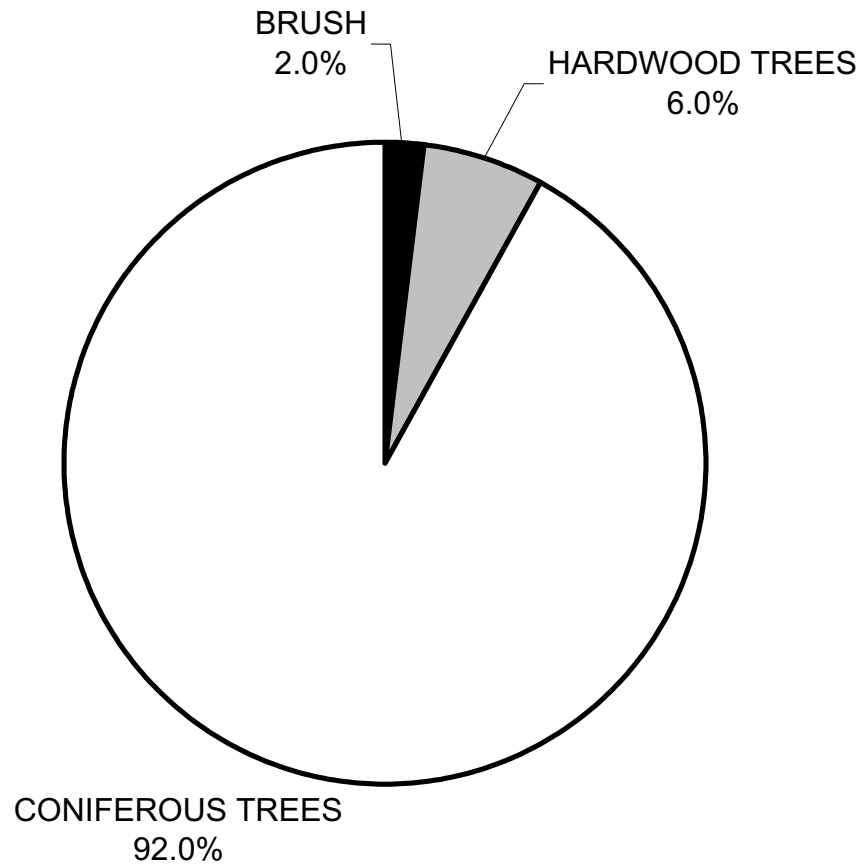
GRAPH 9

**MF CASPAR CREEK 2006
DOMINANT BANK COMPOSITION IN SURVEY REACH**



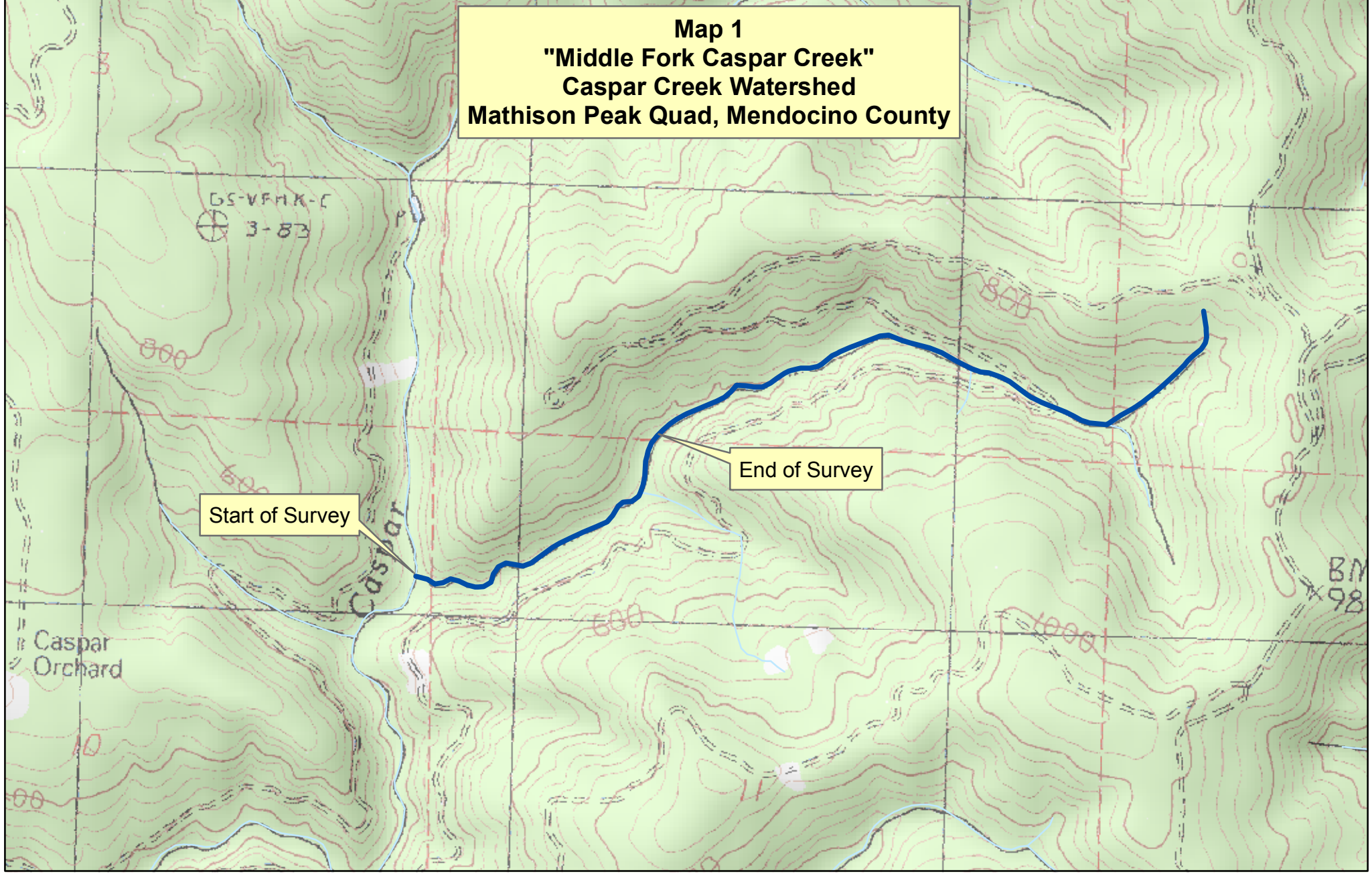
GRAPH 10

**MF CASPAR CREEK 2006
DOMINANT BANK VEGETATION IN SURVEY REACH**



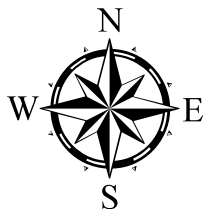
GRAPH 11

Map 1
"Middle Fork Caspar Creek"
Caspar Creek Watershed
Mathison Peak Quad, Mendocino County



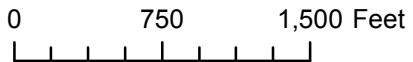
Start of Survey

End of Survey



Legend

— Middle Fork Caspar Creek



End survey point is approximate.

